

by operation of the first provision. The committee would retain the law as it is by striking the section of the bill which removes the second provision. The committee amendment would also renumber the sections. My amendment removes those two committee amendments, it reinstates Section five of the bill and returns it to its original numbering scheme. It seems that back when we passed LB 529 in 1981 we didn't look at all of the aspects of that problem at that time. After the bill was passed we found out we had problems within the livestock feeding industry. In scanning the bill we found that a bill correcting the laws governing grain elevators would certainly not affect the livestock industry. We were wrong. Someone slipped one over on us. Since August of 1981 the Public Service Commission has been trying to figure out a way to enforce LB 529. Many suggestions and opinions have been made. Some are unworkable, some are unconstitutional and all are expensive to the state, to the livestock feeders. The Agriculture and Environment Committee has put LB 73 on the floor with Section 5 omitted. This omission will put livestock feeders back under the law to be licensed and bonded. Livestock feeders are in the business of feeding cattle, hogs and sheep. The other allied livestock people such as poultry and dairy are also primarily in the business of feeding livestock. They are not in the grain dealing business. This is the factor that separates grain dealers from livestock feeders. It just so happens that grain is a raw material that is very necessary to the business of feeding livestock. The current problem seems to stem from feeders buying corn, etc. from their neighbors at harvest time. This has become an accepted practice all over the corn belt. Corn farmers like the method and so do the feeders. The method gives farmers an alternative market in the following manner: They can sell grain directly from the field. They can pick earlier, therefore cutting down on field loss. They can sell the grain with high moisture and not pay for drying cost. They can hold their grain in their neighbors' pit until they are ready to sell, usually without storage charges. They have a choice as to what kind of contract they wish to sign and which neighbor they will sell to. A corn farmer always has the alternative of selling his grain to his local elevator. The local elevator also serves as a supplier of grain to the feeder during the off season. Grain farmers have not come to us asking for added protection of a bond or license from the livestock neighbors. They feel that they know their neighbor quite well, also the elevators are not the safest place to put grain anyway even with the bonding and licensing. Ask some of the farmers around Milligan and York and I understand